Bellefonte Patriot.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY H. PETRIKIN.

Vol. IV SATURDAY, July 14, 1821. No. 10.

Letter from Jerusalem

CONDITIONS.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length then breadth, will be inerted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

LETTER FROM JERUSALEM.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in the village of Middlebury, Vermont, from the Rev. Levi Parsons, missionary at Jerusalem, dated at Sea, near Patmos, Dec 18, 1820.

Very Dear Sir—Your truly acceptable letter of May 9th, was received Nov. 21st, for which favor please to accept my sincere thanks. I had then just returned from a short tour in Asia Minor, and in consequence of leaving Smyrna rather unexpectedly for Syria, I have been obliged to delay an answer till this late period. "By the Sally Ann," which left Smyrna the last of October for Boston, I forwarded a letter in reply to yours of November, 1819, together with a small box of minerals collected from the Island of Scio. I regret that it has not been in my power to obtain more valuable specimens. No attention is given to this science in Asia Minor, as far as I have obtained information. I made your request for exchange of boxes of minerals, known to Professor Bambas, to which he replied, "unfortunately we have not a collection of minerals in our seminary." During our tour in Asia Minor, I collected a few specimens from Pergamos, Thiatira, Sardis and Philadelphia, which are valuable only on account of the *places* they may keep in remembrance. These will be forwarded by the first convenient opportunity, and directed as before to the care of S. T. Armstrong, of Boston.

With regard to the science, there are some embarrassments peculiar to this country. The Turks watch with a suspicious eye, every motion of foreigners which has the appearance of searching for treasures. A circumstance occurred on board the vessel last week, which may illustrate this remark. On the account of contrary winds, we were obliged to remain three or four days in harbor. My interpreter found it necessary to bring from the shore a large flat stone for the purpose of securing the fire in the cabin. The Turks, (there are three with us in the ship,) observed it, and turning to the Greeks, said, "There, see those Franks, they have brought a large stone in the cabin. We advise you to go and examine it, and then go and get one exactly like it. You may be sure that it is valuable." At another time they observed me looking through a spy glass, towards some village, and they instantly inquired, with the greatest interest, "does he intend to write a history of these places"

This trait of character in the Turks is frequently mentioned by travellers, and I believe that it is against the laws of the empire, for foreigners to dig in the earth. And perhaps in no part of the world will there be need of more caution than in Syria.—But if any specimens can be obtained without exciting suspicion, it will give me much pleasure to forward them for your collection.

This day has been peculiarly interesting. The sky is serene and the wind favorable. We passed in the morning near to the shores of the ancient Miletus, where St. Paul preached his farewell sermon to the elders of the church of Ephesus, and where they fell upon his neck, "Sorrowing most of all for the words which he spoke, that they should see his face no more." At four o'clock in the afternoon we passed the Isle of Patmos, where the beloved disciple, John, was in banishment for the tesmony of Jesus. We saw distinctly the church erected upon the very spot where, it is said were written the Epistles to the seven churches. I read to the pilgrims the 20th chapter of Acts, and the account of St. Paul's last visit to Miletus. The history of St. Paul's conversion was also read as recorded in Acts, 9th chapter. I observed one aged man weeping while he listened to the affecting story.

From the Baltimore American.

Gentlemen—In looking over your paper of the 5th inst. I discovered a piece headed *Battle of New Orleans*; and having participated in that battle, curiosity led me to peruse it. As it appeared to be from the pen of a British officer, I was somewhat astonished to find him silent on the battles of the 23d and 28th Dec. 1814, and 1st. Jan. 1815, and speak only of the battle of the 8th of January; but it is probable as the three former ones are not so generally known as the latter, and the British having been defeated in every engagement, this writer thought it best to say nothing about them. But taking it altogether, it is probably as correct a narrative as we might expect from such an author. Yet there are several errors or misrepresentations, two only of which with your indulgence I shall notice—the first as it respects the storming of the three gun battery (as he calls it) on the right of our line. He says, "On the left, a detachment of the 95th, 21st and 4th stormed a three gun battery and took it. Here they remained for some time in the expectation of support—none arriving, and a strong column of the enemy forming for its recovery, they determined to anticipate the attack, and pushed on. The battery which they had taken was in advance of the body of works, being cut off from it by a ditch, across which only a single plank was thrown. Along this plank did these brave men attempt to pass—but being opposed by overpowering numbers they were repulsed—and the Americans, in turn forcing their way into the battery, at length succeeded in recapturing it with immense slaughter."

The most of the above statement is incorrect. The three gun battery that he speaks of was a small unfinished bastion, erected on the right of the line, near the water's edge having in it two small field pieces, for the express purpose of raking the ditch, should the enemy attack us in line. This bastion was attacked just about day light, by four or five hundred men, and having but one company of the 7th infantry in it, there was but little difficulty in getting possession of it, in consequence of its unfinished state, and the policy adopted by the enemy in not firing a single gun as they advanced, but pushing on rapidly to the charge. Being overpowered the company was compelled to retreat across the breast work but not until they had extinguished the last match, and but one of the enemy attempted to cross the breast work, instead of many brave men, viz. Col. Ranee; and while in the act of raising it and calling to the Yankees to surrender, he was shot through the head by a private be onging to the 7th infantry. Neither was there as stated by the writer, a strong column forming to retake it, but it was taken by the same company that had left it, who charged upon them as soon as their commanding officer could rally them, under cover of a company of volunteer riflemen, stationed on the extreme right of our line. In this affair the enemy had thirty-one killed, (I counted them myself, having been detailed by the adjutant general for that duty,) and about as many more wounded.—On our side we had 2 killed and one wounded. Among the killed of the British were two officers of distinction, besides Col Ranee, whom we buried ourselves.

The second error I shall notice is his representation of the engagement on the left of our line, and near the edge of the swamp: in speaking of it he says, "on the right again, (meaning their right, but our left) the 21st and 4th being almost cut to pieces, and thrown into some confusion by the enemy's fire—the 93d pushed on and took the lead—hastening forward our troops soon reached the ditch, but to scale the parapet without ladders was impossible; some few indeed by mounting upon one another's succeeded in entering the works, but they were instantly overpowered, most of them killed, and the rest taken, while as many as stood without were exposed to a sweeping fire which cut them down by whole companies. It was in vain that the most obstinate courage was displayed—they fell by the hands of men whom they absolutely did not see, for the Americans, without so much as lifting their faces above the ramparts, swung their firelocks by one arm over the wall and discharged them directly upon our heads."

The most of this statement is also incorrect, but as it respects the cutting them down by whole companies it is true—the enemy advanced in solid column at the dawn of day after firing the signal rocket and from the manner of their advancing we had no doubt but it was their intention to storm the breastwork. General Carroll of Tennessee commanded that part of the line where the enemy made the attack, and ordered his men to reserve their fire until they had advanced to within a certain distance, when they opened upon them such a destructive fire of grape and cannister from a 32 and 18 pounder, as well as from the musketry, that their column was literally cut to pieces. Seventeen were killed in the ditch (those I also counted) and not a single man crossed the breast work and was afterwards killed. It is a fact that the ditch in front of that part of the line where the attack was made was the shallowest of any, and there was nothing to prevent them from walking down one side of the ditch and ascending the other without the aid of fascines and scaling ladders, but the well directed fire of our infantry and artillery—instead of mounting upon one another's shoulders as the writer states, to cross the battery, several not hurt and near the breast work laid down among the wounded in order to screen themselves, and were afterwards taken in with them, and so far from our men hiding their faces behind the ramparts it is notorious, that every five out of eight of the enemy that were killed by a musket or rifle ball was shot about the head.

If they fell by the hands of men they did not see, it must have been because their *agitation* was so great as to render them incapable of seeing; for our men were exposed from the lower part of the breast up. Three times did they endeavor to storm, and three times were they repulsed with great loss—and it also a fact, that this *obstinate* courage, spoken of by the British writer, was a courage excited by a strong dose of gunpowder and rum, acknowledged by some of the men to have been taken by them, and also found in the canteens of some that were killed. Even their officers must have thought a little of the same kind of stimulus necessary, as there were one or two found to be intoxicated when taken prisoners. Much more might be said on the subject, but as I have already trespassed upon your patience I must conclude.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

Baltimore June 29.

On the 19th inst. we published an account of the sloop Norfolk, capt. Robinson, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, having put into Norfolk in distress, having been set on fire at sea by boxes and kegs of oil of vitrol being on board, the captain not knowing their contents. A letter from Norfolk, received by the steam boat this morning dated yesterday, states, that on arriving at the wharf, the captain overhauled the cargo to satisfy himself about the origin of the fire, and to see if it was entirely put out. On removing some kegs which were represented to contain $20,000 in specie, to the Bank, the Cashier before giving a receipt for the amount thought proper to open them, when lo! nothing but hay and pig iron was to be found in them! On this and the cargo an insurance of $35,000 had been effected in Philadelphia. We give the facts as received, and presume it is but a fair inference to suppose that a fraud on the underwriters was intended by the shippers, even at the expense of the lives of all on board. *Patriot.*

NEFARIOUS TRANSACTION.

Extract of a private letter from Norfolk, dated June 28.

"A house in Philadelphia shipped on board a sloop for New Orleans. 60 packages dry goods and 4 kegs of dollars, containing 20,000 dollars, on which they effected insurance in Philadelphia to the amount of 55,000.—One package they were particular in marking GLASS which the mate thought prudent to put on the top of the cargo, although it was one of the first sent down; when they got out of the capes of Delaware, it happened that this glass package took fire and very fortunately for the crew was discovered immediately and hoisted on deck, when it was found to be a jar of vitriol.

The captain immediately bore away for Norfolk, came up and called a survey; it was determined by them that the damage was trifling; and she might proceed; but the Captain thought something was wrong, took his own advice and wrote to Philadelphia; the underwriters hearing of the accident, and some suspicious circumstances happening with the parties in Philadelphia after her sailing, and this rendering more suspicion, an agent was despatched by the underwriters, who arrived on Tuesday, on which same day a letter was received by the captain of the sloop from one of the shippers, advising him not to let a single package be touched until he came on, which would be in a day or two.

This led to further suspicion, and they agreed to carry the money to bank for deposit; when the kegs were opened, they were filled with old nails, bars of lead and other kinds of *precious* metals. They then thought it would be well to examine the dry goods—the boxes were all large and faithfully strapped, marked and numbered. On opening them, they were handsomely papered on the top, and on raising the paper, nice hay, with three or four pieces of pig iron, were neatly packed. I saw about twenty opened, all packed as I describe. If the fire had communicated to these tinder boxes, I think the crew would have been obliged to jump overboard. It appears the cook has been missing since the thing was discovered, and it is supposed he was one of the concern, as he was white.—One very large package on deck was a $900 carriage, which, on examination, was found to be the same kind of ware as the other packages, only that it contained rather more. I will let you know further when the business is unravelled.

It is stated that on full examination the whole cargo which was valued at $55,000, will not pay scarcely the wharf storage.

The names of the shippers are also mentioned, but as the subject is now under judicial charge, are withheld The vessel was loaded at Kensington, near Philadelphia."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

On the departure of the Macedonian from Valparaiso, a letter highly complimentary to the public spirit, and uniform, correct and friendly conduct of capt. Downes, was presented to him by the American citizens residing at that place. It was signed by the principal American inhabitants resident at that place. They estimate that the amount of American property saved by his exertions from absolute loss, at a much greater sum than that of the expense incurred in maintaining her on the station; besides the countenance and protection which the presence of a ship of war offords to the general commerce of the nation to which she belongs.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

Alexandria (Vir.) June 29.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret we record the sudden death of PETER DUNBAR, Esq. of the firm of Dunbar & Townsend of this place.—The circumstances which caused this lamented occurrence, add to the poignancy of feeling so general with our fellow citizens. The steam boat Potomac, captain Middleton, was returning on Wednesday evening from an excursion of pleasure down the river, and as was customary, discharged a swivel abreast of central wharf, the wad of which struck Mr. D. on the left breast, and, although the best medical assistance was given, caused his death in a few hours, leaving an interesting young wife and two infant daughters to deplore his untimely fate. Few men have lived more universally respected or died more sincerely regretted. It would seem that on the arrival of the Potomac, it has been the custom to discharge the swivel abreast of King street, when no ill effects could be produced from the wadding; but in this lamented instance from the confusion created by so many passengers, it had been discharged a few seconds too soon. We mention this circumstance as we are certain that no person can more truly regret the sad occurrence than the worthy commander of the Potomac, and at the same time as a warning to those who are in the habit of using artillery on board packets or steam boats.

Washington (Pa.) June 18.

On Thursday last, fifty-eight free negroes passed through this place from Virginia, under the care of a Mr Crew, on their way to join a settlement of the same description of persons, formed some time since in Brown county, Ohio. They formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Samuel Gist, who, at his decease, (several years ago, in England,) manumitted his slaves, in number about nine hundred, leaving them by will property to an immense amount. They had with them three waggons to carry their baggage, &c. While here their behaviour was quite orderly, and they seemed to appreciate fully in the philanthropic views of their late master in setting them free.

Wheeling June 16.

A Pirate taken.—A man calling himself Johnson, but whose true name is said to be Stevenson, who had been some time in this vicinity, and acquired the name of *Devil Johnson*, was imprisoned here a few weeks ago for personal violence offered to his wife. On a subsequent examination of his wife in the county court, touching the treatment she had experienced from him, some disclosures were made giving rise to the suspicion, that the man was one of the band of pirates who in the year 1819 changed their name and fled from our seaboard to escape the punishment that there awaited them. An inquiry was immediately set on foot, which has resulted in the confirmation of these suspicions. It appears that he changed his name and fled from Baltimore some time in 1819. On Saturday last he made an attempt to hang himself, but was discovered before the spark of life was extinct, and resuscitated by medical assistance. He has since been delivered into the custody of two United States deputy marshalls, who have started with him for Baltimore, where he will have his trial.

FRUIT BASKET.

A gentleman but a few months married, as he was bearing home a cradle one day, was met by a friend who exclaimed with a smile.—"*Ah these are the fruits of matrimony.*" "No," returned the other, "this is only the FRUIT BASKET."

ANCESTRY.

Those who value themselves merely on their ancestry, may be compared to *Potatoes*, all that is good of them is *under ground.*

CURIOUS INSCRIPTIONS.

On the banks of a rivulet in the north of Ireland is a stone with the following inscription, which was no doubt intended for the information of strangers travelling that road—

"*Take notice*, that when this stone is *out of sight*, it is not safe to ford the river"

The above inscription is something similar to the famous fine post, which was erected by order of the surveyor of roads, some years ago, in Kent (England) "This is the bridle path to Feversham; *if you can't read this*, you had better keep the main road.

Villainy that is vigilant will be overmatch for *virtue*, if she slumber on her post; and hence it is that a bad cause has so often triumped over a good one; for the partizans of the former, knowing their cause will do nothing for them have done every thing for their cause; whereas, the friends of the latter are too apt to expect every thing from their cause, and do nothing for themselves.

Cruelty of State Laws.—A New York paper, states that a Mr. Matthew M'Kinney, aged between sixty and seventy years, died lately in the Orange county jail, where he had been confined thirty years for a single debt. Six months imprisonment for petit larceny, three years for horse stealing, seven years for manslaughter, and thirty for the crime of being in debt

Foreign Intelligence.

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

FROM GIBERALTER.

By the brig Preseverence arrived last evening from Giberaltar, we received papers to the 16th of May containing Spanish news.

Don Matias Vinciesca, the king's Chaplain, had been tried for his plan to overthrow the constitutional system in Spain and sentenced to 10 years confinement in one of the settlements on the coast of Africa. The mob dissatisfied with the sentence assembled on the 4th of May before the prison in which he was confined, and notwithstanding the resistance of the guard, forced the prison door the same afternoon, and put him to death.—The king was affected at this occurrence.

The Spanish squadron in the bay of Naples had been ordered away by the new government, although one of the ships could scarcely be kept afloat.—The editor of the Reducteur General, a Spanish newspaper, says, this act coupled with the recall of the Neapolitan Ambassador and the appointing of a French minister, shows us what we are to expect from the Allied Sovereigns.

In the Macedonian came passenger Mr Francis A Bond, of Baltimore — This gentleman resigned a commission in the Marine corps early in 1816 to join the brave and unfortunate Carrera as a Captain of Dragoons in the expedition he fitted out in the United States for the delivery of Chili, and for the recovery of his own personal rights in South America. But the machinations of his enemies had destroyed all his hopes in that hemisphere before his arrival, and their hatred and persecution of Carrera was extended to all such as were suspected of any friendly feelings or attachment for him. Mr. Bond was thereby an object of peculiar vengeance to them, and after three or four years of unexampled neglect and cruelty in regard for the patriotic and noble zeal, that carried him to the aid of their efforts he has once more reached his native country and his home.

Lieuts. Randolph, Hall and Price, of the Constellation have returned home in the Macedonian, the two first named as passengers, the latter attached to the ship on duty. *Bos. Pat.*

A letter from an American gentleman at Naples dated April 10th, states that 25 000 Austrian troops were then stationed in the city in such comfortable quarters that they were well satisfied with their situation. *ibid.*

"MELANCHOLY POINT" IN INDIA.

A young officer in the army, having married a lady in England, was ordered a short time afterwards to proceed to India with his regiment, while the lady's relations or the gentleman's own circumstances, would not permit her accompanying him. They were therefore forced to seperate, and he proceeded to Bengal. A correspondence was carried on between them for some years; and at length he persuaded her to undertake a voyage to India, which she accordingly did, and arrived safe at Sangur roads. He was at this time stationed in the fort; and on the very day of her arrival in the river, was seized with a fever of the country, which terminated his existence before his wife, and a fine child, the pledge of their mutual affection, could reach the place where he lay! On her coming into the fort and beholding her husband's corpse, she fell into a state of insensibility, which was succeeded by that of melancholy, and in six weeks she followed her husband to the grave! during the period of her decline, she used to go out every day and sit some hours on the neck of land on which the fort is situated, weeping over her child: hence it acquired and still retains, the name of "Melancholy Point."

From the N. Y. Commercial Adver

The Neapolitans are made to suffer bitterly for not (more effectually) opposing the invasion of the holy alliance. The restoration of the king of Naples, who by the bye has not yet reached his capital, like all similar restorations, is to be attended by a severe sacrifice of those few who may yet dare to prefer, even in thought political freedom to political slavery. A proclamation is issued under the name of this *paternal* monarch, for the institution of a court martial, by which persons, carrying arms, are to be condemned as assassins. Domiciliary visits are to take place for the search of arms and war-like stores; and all secret associations, and particularly the society of the Carbonari, are to be suppressed.—All who shall join their societies, or attend any of their meetings, *shall be punished with death*, as guilty of high treason. All who do not belong to the Carbonari, but who shall be taken in any meeting with a view of overturning the public order, shall likewise *be punished with death*. "The same court shall pronounce sentence of from three to eight years imprisonment, upon any one, who knowing the place of meeting of these ruffians (the Carbonari) shall not immediately inform against them."

UNFORTUNATE NAPLES.

It appears by the recent news from Europe, that in Naples, the Austrians carry on a strict search for arms.—"The discovery of a knife is a flogging, and any other instrument of offence or defence is death." And yet, an American editor says that the Carbonari's opposing no resistance to this tyranny is a proof of their abjectness and pusillanimity. This is surely ungenerous. How can the unarmed Carbonari resist their armed enemies? Have not the English had their seachings for arms within a year or two; their floggings, and massacres, and beheadings? And are not they compelled to submit? Why does not *The National Gazette*, for the same thing, term the English abject and base?

F. Gaz.

The Patriot.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

SATURDAY, JULY 14.

More Esquires.

Appointments by gov. Hiester.

PHILIP WOHLFART to be a Justice of the peace in and for the township of Miles.

A. B. REED to be a Justice of the peace in and for the county of Clearfield.

For the Patriot.

MR. EDITOR,

The improvement you have made on the PATRIOT since it has passed into your hands, cannot escape the notice of any man of penetration. You cook up various dishes, to suit different appetites, tolerably well.

I took notice of a description in your paper, of a lady of pleasure, which is justly drawn. But you stopped short rather too soon. You should have told us something about the previous conduct of that unfortunate lady. You know, or ought to know, that every event which happens in Moral or Religious life, has its cause. Nor does it require the spirit of prophecy, to declare, that the villiany of your sex was the sole cause of the misfortunes of that unhappy female. She was once innocence and beauty, and would have remained such had she not been swerved from the path of rectitude by an unprincipled man. He found means to introduce himself into her company; flattering promises, oaths, &c. were not wanting, to accomplish his infernal purposes. The innocent, unsuspecting, victim, became his prey.—She, in an unguarded moment, intoxicated with delusive promises, sacrificed her virtue & her character, bereaved herself of friends, and embittered the lives of her aged parents, hastening, apace, their heads, silvered by time, with sorrow to the grave. The Deceiver now abandons her. What says he to himself? "Shall I sacrifice my youth to that silly girl; she has no friends, money, nor expectations; but she has beauty—let her make the most of it; perhaps she may captivate some fool." Thus she is cast, friendless, on an uncharitable, ill-natured and cold-hearted world—always ready to censure the distressed, without enquiring into the cause of their distress; and the poor, unfortunate, female is transformed from a terrestial angel, to a satanic imp, by the treachery, delusion and infamy of the male sex.

Nor was Solomon less vindictive against the unhappy Harlot than our modern debauchees. He censures the very thing of which he himself was guilty. Hundreds of young women were collected to gratify his lust, and his whole life was a continual scene of debauchery. Yet we find him [not reflecting on his own conduct in *forcing* into his seraglio the unspotted female] giving his testimony to the world against the artifices of woman. He says, in his Proverbs—"With her much fair speech she caused him to yield, with the flattering of her lips she forced him." Such is the language of a man who I boldly pronounce to be the greatest debauchee that ever lived. So much so, that, for this very thing, he has become Proverbial.

Happy is the woman that meets with a man of honor and good principles: nor is the man less happy that meets with a woman of virtue and good sense. 'Tho, in the natural course of things, they must expect to meet with crosses and disappointments, which will ruffle their tempers, yet they are but transient, and the sunshine of felicity is never long absent, in which time they taste the ambrosial nectar of unadulterated and reciprocal love.

We cannot look for uninterrupted felicity in the circle of mortality. The cup of life is filled with many bitter ingredients, and oft' unwarily, we sip the poisoned chalice; and their can be nothing to sweeten it but religion and virtue. The man possessed of these valuables is invincible against the plots and machinations of wicked and envious men: having on this panoply he is proof against the arrows of fortune; he serenely enjoys the passing hours in the smiles of a faithful wife, who, with him, awaits the approach of death to land them in a better world, where, if all the spicy mountains of Arabia were in flames they would not perfume the ambient air with half the fragrance of that blessed land of pure delights, prepared for those whose every action is in unison with HIM that gave them being.

ALEXIS.

FEMALE INTREPIDITY.

Sunday during the absence of the family, the house of Mr. Watkins, Back street was entered by four ruffians, by means of picklocks keys, who broke open a room and stole bank notes, gold and silver coins, watches and plate, worth in the whole about 200 pounds. Having carefully packed up their booty, they descended to the yard intending to escape over some back premises, but were observed by a young woman named Sarah Cleare, servant to Mr. Parkes, bricklayer, adjoining, who challenged them. The man paid no attention, but jumped into the garden in which she was standing, and attempted to rush past her into a shed through which their passage lay; she, however seized two of them by the throats, and called for help, but they broke away and knocked her down. She pursued them again came up with the fellow who carried the plunder and grasped him by the collar; he made a violent endeavor to get loose, and kicked and thumped the poor woman most brutally; but she held him notwithstanding, till Mr. Harvey, the parish constable came to her assistance, and lodged the fellow in St. John's watch house. The prisoner underwent an examination yesterday, before Alderman Smith, and was fully committed.

About seven o'clock on wednesday evening a respectable looking middle aged woman seeing a bill on the parlour window of Gospel-street road, for the next house to let, she knocked at the door, and desired to be shewn the house. The servant got the key and accompanied her to the door of the house, which she unlocked and her master and mistress being from home, she returned home; the lady went into the empty house, taking the key and shutting the door after her; an hour passed, and not returning, the servant became alarmed, went and knocked at the door of the empty house, but received no answer; she waited until her master and mistress came home at 9 o'clock, when the master procured a ladder, and entered at the first floor window; he opened the street door, and when they entered with the light, they found the lady sitting on a chair in the back parlour quite dead.

There is a very ingenious mechanical exhibition now in this city called the *Androides*, which forms a pleasant recreation, and is to be seen every evening, except Saturday and Sunday, in Fourth near Library street. That the heat may not prove inconvenient, Mr. Haddock the proprietor and inventor of this exhibition has fixed a large fan to the cieling, which extends from one side of the room to the other, and which is occasionally put in motion. It is unnecessary to give a particular description of the *Androides*, as it is contained in the bills which can be obtained at the room of exhibition; but I will venture to assert that there will be few who will not be highly gratified by paying Mr. Haddock a visit. The *Telegraph*, of itself with the explanations of Mr. Haddock, is well worth the price of a ticket. This piece of mechanism represents that on the admiralty in London, with a cabin underneath, where a small figure sits to work it, and which figure at command will spell any word given by the company. This telegraph is so simple in its construction, that any person can at once comprehend its operations. The great wonder is, how the ingenuity of man can produce a wooden figure to act at command, as though he were a human being. *F. Gaz.*

From the St. Louis Enquirer.

A gentleman who had occasion to visit the capital of Texas states that on his departure from Nacogdoches, he found the American settlements to continue for about 15 miles on the great road leading from the seat of government; and to his astonishment on his return, which was in a month, he met the advanced posts of these settlements at least seventy miles in the interior! However these settlements were the first habitations of men he had seen, in travelling a distance of nearly five hundred miles. The old Louisiana road through the country is still discernable, though there is not the least sign of the abode of a civilized being for the whole way after the traveller passes the American improvements until he arrives at St. Antonio. But the most important fact respecting Texas which has come to our knowledge, is, that a concession of the immediate country at the *mouth* of the great river Colorado has actually been made to a gentleman of the west by the Spanish authorities, on condition that he will cultivate the lands and bring with him a certain number of families.

The Colorado empties into the Bay of St. Bernard, and at the contemplated spot will afford a fine harbor. A town, upon an extensive plan, is to be laid out which will enjoy the advantage of a port of entry, agreeably to a late order of the cortes establishing a port town at the "mouth of the Colorado." This recalls to our mind the assertion of the late Mr. Sampson, of New Orleans, who in speaking some years ago of the outlets of the Bravo and Colorado, pronounced them amongst the most eligible sites in North America for large commercial cites.

A DRUNKEN CLERGYMAN.

The congregation at St. Sepulchre's church was disturbed during divine service on Sunday last by the indecent behaviour of a drunken man who made his way into the church, and was with some difficulty taken out by the Pike, one of the beadles and lodged in the compter.

When brought up yesterday to answer for his misconduct before Mr. Alderman Cox, he was recognised as a regularly ordained clergyman of the church of England and not long since a popular preacher at a very respectable episcopal chapel at the west end of the town, where he was for many years the established minister. He married the daughter of a banker of the greatest respectability, by whom he has a lovely family, all of whom by have his unhappy passion for liquor been reduced to the utmost distress, and are now by his own description, destitute both of food and raiment.—The only visible means of support he at present possesses is an allowance of some kind from the navy of between 50 and 60 pounds a year. This pittance unfortunately for him, he receives annually in one sum, and it is soon squandered in his fatal indulgence. The remainder of the year is one continued scene of poverty and misery.

Being sober his behaviour his before the magistrate was most respectful and gentlemanly; he expressed great sorrow that he should have been guilty of such excess, and promised a stricter guard upon his conduct in future.

Mr. Alderman Cox, after a serious admonition upon the dreadful effect of his conduct upon his wife and family, permitted him to be discharged.

The prisoner returned his thanks in a most impressive and feeling manner, and retired from the bar.

A Discovery.

Dr. Hosack has lately read to the Historical Society of New York a Biographical Memoir of the late Dr. *Hugh Williamson*, a native of Pennsylvania. This production is rendered peculiarly interesting by the evidence it contains of a fact which has never before been publicly asserted or known that Dr. Williamson was the person who obtained for Dr. *Franklin* the famous letters written by Mr. Hutchison and Oliver, the governor and lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, to the British government, just before the breaking out of the American revolutionary war. Dr. Williamson had learned in London, "that governor Hutchinson's letters were deposited in an office different from that in which they ought regularly to have been placed; and having understood that there was little exactness in the business of that office, he immediately repaired to it, and addressed himself to the chief clerk; not finding the principal within. Assuming the demeanor of official, he peremptorily stated, that he had come for the last letters that had been received from governor Hutchison and Mr. Oliver, noticing the office in which they ought regularly to have been placed. Without a question being asked, the letters were delivered. The clerk, doubtless, supposed him to be an authorised person from some other public office. Dr. Williamson immediately carried them to Dr. Franklin, and the next day left London for Holland."

Franklin Gazette.

From the Village Record.

Shad in Ohio.

There is no fact which we publish this week, more interesting and extraordinary, than the appearance of shad in the Ohio river. No instance we believe, has before occurred of that fish being taken in the western waters. It is probable, we think, that the numerous obstructions placed in our eastern rivers, for the purpose of improving the navigation and for mills have driven them to the necessity of seeking new haunts and more eligible places to deposit their young. Many years ago, shad were abundant in our Brandywine, but none have appeared in it for a long time. The salmon were so abundant twenty-five years ago in the Connecticut river, that the fishermen would not sell an hundred shad unless the purchaser would take a reasonable proportion of salmon at a few coppers a pound. I well remember when the stage from Hartford to Norwich had a large piece of bagging fastened underneath the body for the purpose of bringing salmon from the former to the latter place. But this delicious fish is now no longer known in those waters. Perhaps they may make their appearance in the Ohio & Mississippi. In Lewis and Clark's journey to the western ocean, they speak of the abundance of salmon taken near the Rockey mountain, in the Columbia river. Would it be possible [or is the distance too great] to bring some of them across and place them in the head streams of the Missouri? But this is rather a remote speculation.

We congratulate our good friends in Ohio and Indiana, and other wester states, on the acquisition.

Union Canal.

The President and Managers of the Union Canal company have been along the contemplated route of the canal in Lebanon county; and the managers having gone to their homes the past week the president continues with the two scientific men to take surveys and levels on the whole of the route from the Tulpehocken to the mouth of the Swatara at Middletown. We understand that as soon as the surveys & levels are completed, active operations on the canal may be expected to commence. *Har. Chron.*

WANTED,

A person calculated to teach an *English School*, at Pennsylvania Furnace. A man with a family would be prefered. He can be accommodated with a dwelling house very convenient to the school house. Application must be made soon.

July 14, 1821.

CAUTION.

Notice is hereby given to all the inhabitants of the *United States*, not to purchase two judgment notes that I have given to Esq. Philip Wolfart, of Centre county, *Pennsylvania*, on the 28th day of November 1820; one of them for $40 dollars, payable 1st of April last, and the other for $100 payable 1st of April next—as said notes were given for 160 acres of land in the state of Illinois, and said land was sold for taxes, before the title was made to me by said Wolfart. He having warranted the land clear of all incumbrances, I am not willing to pay one cent of said notes unless compelled by law.

GEORGE ALSBAUGH.

July 3d 1821.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Distressing Accident.

From the Salem Gazette.

On Wednesday evening last, a man by the name of Flanders, with his three sons aged 11, 15 and 17, came down from Amusbury to Plumb Island, in order to get some sand fish and other articles; in the afternoon at low water they went down the Middle Sands in Plumb Island river, leaving the boat at some distance; finding the tide coming in fast, they started for the boat, but found themselves surrounded with water; the father attempted to ford across to the boat, but in vain; he returned; took his youngest son on his back, and told the other two to follow; having lost sight of the boat in consequence of the fog, he directed his course to where he supposed the nearest land to be; but, shocking to his feelings, he heard his eldest son cry out he was drowning, while he himself was struggling for life, with his boy on his back, amid the thunder and lightning of that evening. Being near sinking in the struggle to save himself his child was disengaged from his back, when by a flash of lightning he discovered land and in a few moments gained the shore, with great difficulty. He spent a distressing night on the deck, and was relieved in the morning, but with the afflicting loss, however, of his three sons; one of whom we have heard has been picked up.

ADAM FARIS, MATTHEW ELSEGOOD and DAVID WILSON were each sentenced by the Mayor's court to pay a fine of twenty dollars, for a riot and disturbing the Baptist church and congregation in Samsom street on the evening of Sunday week.

The Recorder, in pronouncing the sentence, addressed the offenders in very impressive language on the criminal and aggravated nature of their offence; and their punishment would have been extended to imprisonment, but the church interposed and said that their only wish was that the sentence should be as lenitent as would be consistent with the protection of their house of worship from future riot and disturbance.

We hope that the punishment of these persons will prove a warning to the worthless young men who so scandalously plant themselves every Sunday night in the street and on the pavement near the church, to the annoyance of a large and quiet congregation, frequently preventing ladies from passing in and out, and sometimes insulting them. *F. Gaz.*

A second Solomon.

The Sierra Leone Gazette of the 25th of November contains the following article: "On Friday, the 10th instant a select party was made to visit Almamy Dallah Mahommadoo, on the Bullom shore. It was a secret known only to a very few in the colony, that this worthy chief had a grand festival on that day, on the occasion of taking to himself 16 new wives, in addition to the moderate number of 89, to whom he was already wedded! All the chiefs in the country, with their principal retainers were invited. The company altogether consisted of many hundreds."

From the Providence Gazette.

Distressing Event.

A distressing accident took place in our river on Thursday morning last, the particulars of which are thus stated to us. Mr. Stephen Slocum, son of Mr John Slocum, with two or three other persons, having proceeded in a sail boat to board the ship Zephyr, then bound out from this port, had accomplished their object, when in pushing off from the ship, near Kennimicut Point, some part of the rigging of the ship struck the boats mast, when she was capsized, and the two remaining men on board were precipitated into the river; one of whom after swimming some distance was taken up by a boat from a ship. But the unfortunate Slocum sunk to rise no more. He was a deserving young man, the sole prop of his aged parents, to whom he was greatly endeared by his affectionate and dutiful conduct. He was in the 28th year of his age, and had been a member of the artillery company in this town eleven years. His body has not yet been found.

Selected Toasts.

Harrisburgh, July 4th 1821.

1. The 4th of July—Though it may find us under embarrassments, may it ever find us free.

2. The President of the United States—A life devoted to it's country's service is best rewarded by its gratitude.

3. The United States—may they ever remain as they were declared to be in 1776—*free, sovereign* and *independent.*

4. The Army and Navy of the United States—Justice to all nations, submission to none.

5. The memory of the Father of his country—George Washington.

6. The patriots of 76, who fought for liberty and obtained it.

7. Thomas Jefferson; the boast of Democracy, the pride and ornament of his country.

8. The enemies of Democracy in Pennsylvania, they have "risen like a rocket, and are falling like the stick."

9. Joseph Hiester—"Know all men by these presents, that" in two years from and after October next, Pennsylvania shall be released from the disgrace of being ruled by a "BOND-*man*"

10. William Findlay, late Governor of Pensylvania—put down by political intrigue; he shall be exalted by political virtue.

11. The soldiers of the late War—They risked their lives for their country; may their country honor their services. Let the badge of infamy rest on those who refused to illuminate for their victories.

12 Domestic manufactures throughout the Union—may they speedily be established and enable us to issue another declaration of Independence.

13. The American fair may Columbia boast of daughters amiable and beautiful; and may *Hymen* join them to Republican merit.

Volunteer Toasts.

By S. Douglas, Esq—May every freeman of Pennsylvania this day resolve no longer to support an administration whose policy is founded on the detestable maxim that "*a public debt is a public blessing.*"

By M L. Kerly—*The Democrats of Pennsylvania*—May they ever be found faithful to their favorite motto Let "*virtue*" preside over her councils—"*liberty*" guide her arms, and love of "*Independence*" prevent them from selecting for the man of their choice, one whose *head* and whose *heart* disqualifies him from promoting the good of the people.

By G. Eichholtz,—*Cumberland and York counties,*—whose political integrity like justice may slumber but never dies.

The late administration of Pennsylvania. Spurning the attempts at dictation by unprincipled men, it became the victim of their unhallowed efforts The only revenge they need ask is, that history may be impartial and posterity enlightened.

The present administration of Pennsylvania—political intrigue and faction have caused it to fall into "*a galloping consumption.*"

The democratic party in Pennsylvania. Resembling Sampson only in the temporary deprivation of its locks, it will rise in 1823, with renewed vigor, and prostrate in the dust the Philistines who now unjustly riot on the spoils of the commonwealth.

The elections in 1821. Let firmness and vigilance be the watchword of every republican.

WILLIAM FINDLAY, *late governor of Pennsylvania.* More respected in his retirement, than his successor, with all the "fragments of faction" at his heels.

By the President of the day—*Samuel D. Ingham*, Esq, late secretary of the commonwealth.

There is a singular feature and coincidence in the course pursued by the Hiesterite papers, all over the state. There is not one of them that pretends to defend their own measures—but they level all their artillery at Mr. *Findlay*, repeating the stale epithets and denunciations, that were so successfully bandied about before the late election. If it be so, as they reiterate from one to another, that Mr. *Findlay* is put down forever it is contrary to all the rules of gallantry, reason and humanity to war against a fallen enemy. But what does this course of conduct indicate? It is, in fact, strong and decisive proof that they fear the returning popularity of governor Findlay more than any other coming event. And why? Because they know that by the foulest misrepresentations, they turned the popular tide against him; and his mangled reputation constantly haunts them, in their imaginations as the ghost of a murdered man is want to do, the dreams of his assassins. And well they may be afraid—If a vote for governor was to be taken one week from this day, and William Findlay and Joseph Hiester were known to be the candidates, Wm. Findlay would have 40 or 50 thousand majority. We heard a man of intelligence say, not two weeks ago that he had voted for Joseph Hiester, last fall; and got all he co
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July 14, 1821.

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Bellefonte July 5th. 182

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BENJAMIN GOODWIN

wnship, May 10, 1821.

Coverlet and Diaper Weaving.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they erected a loom for weaving double and single Coverlets, double and single carpets, Counterpins, Damask and Diaper flowered, and French Huckubuck, and all other kinds of table linnen.

They have employed Mr. Charles M'Gavern who is complete master of the business; they flatter themselves that they will render general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

J. Lambert & brothers.

Bellefonte, May 7, 1821.

To the free Electors of Centre and Clearfield Counties.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS.

In compliance with the wishes of a number of my friends and fellow citizens I offer myself as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office,

at the ensuing general election; and if elected will use my best endeavors to give reasonable satisfaction.

Wm. M'Minn.

Potter township, April 30th 1821.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership trading under the firm of M'KEE, & Co. in Birmingham, Huntingdon county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm are to be paid to the subscriber.

John M'Kee.

June 5, 1821.

Stewart & Carland,
TAILORS,
Bellefonte,

Beg leave to state that they have entered into partnership, and will execute all business in the line of their profession with neatness and dispatch The work shall be done in the most fashionable manner.

May 26, 1821.

FOUND,

On Thursday last, on the road leading from Bellefonte to Sellers's Inn, Buffaloe run, a

Watch seal and key.

The owner by proving property and paying for this advertisement may have them again.

JOHN BARR.

June 9, 1821.

Wool Carding.

The subscribers inform their customers, and the public generally, that they have their

Carding Machines

in complete order, and will card wool at the rate of *six* cents per pound, payable in cash or country produce.

Rankin & Steel.

Bellefonte, June 7th 1821.

Turnpike Officers.

At an election held in Bellefonte, at the house of Evan Miles, for President, Managers, and Treasurer, of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike, the following named persons were duly elected:

President—Thomas Burnside.

Managers—Philip Benner, Roland Curtin, Joseph Green, Hamilton Humes, Wm. W. Potter, John Rankin, John Norris, Robert Hays, John Blanchard, Thomas Hastings, James Rothrock, Daniel Dobbins.

Treasurer—Joseph Miles.

LAWS.

THE quota for Centre and Clearfield counties of the acts of the last Session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, is received in the Prothonotaries office, to be delivered to the several officers, entitled to copies thereof. Judges, Justices, Constables, &c. will please to apply personally, to sign the receipts required to be taken.

J. G. LOWREY, *Proth'y.*

Bellefonte, June 25th 1821.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CENTRE & CLEARFIELD COUNTIES,

who are entitled to vote at the ensuing general election.

I offer myself as a candidate for the office of

Sheriff.

If I am thought worthy of receiving a majority of your votes, I shall endeavor to execute the duties of the office with fidelity.

John Rankin.

Bellefonte, June 20th 1821.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

This is to notify all contractors who have accounts against the

Huntingdon, Cambria, and Indiana

Turnpike road Company, for work done before the 26th of March last, that the President and Treasurer of said company, will meet at the house of John Blair, Blair's Gap, on Tuesday the 3d day of July next, to settle the accounts of all such contractors, and grant certificates to each, of the balance due him, so as to enable him to draw his money from the State Treasury. It is hoped that all persons interested will be punctual in their attendance, as no money can be drawn by any individual, until all the settlements are made.

John Blair,

President.

June 14th 1821.

Pump Making.

THE subscriber informs the public that he makes and sinks PUMPS, in wells, in a complete manner. He insures them for one year. Word left with Joseph Butler, Innkeeper, Bellefonte, or Wm. Alexander, Mill Hall, shall receive immediate attention.

John Seydell.

June 11, 1821.

Bank Note Exchange

IN PHILADELPHIA.

United States Branches,	½ ct. dis.
Boston,	1 do
New-Hampshire,	2 do
Connecticut,	1 do
New-York City banks	par
New-York country notes	1 to 5 dis
New-Jersey.	
Trenton,	1 dis
Mount Holly,	par
Cumberland,	do
Newark,	do
Brunswick Bank,	do
Sussex Bank,	do
State Bank at Trenton,	do
At Elizabethtown	do
At Morristown	do
At Patterson	do
At Brunswick	do
Pennsylvania.	
Philadelphia notes,	par
Germantown	do
Easton Bank,	do
Camden	do
Chester county Bank,	do
West Chester	do
Montgomery county Bank,	do
Northampton Bank,	do
Farmers Bank, Lancaster,	do
Harrisburg Bank	do
Far. Bank Bucks co.	do
BANK NOTES AT A DISCOUNT.	
Reading,	3
Old Bank of Carlisle,	2
New Hope Bridge,	1
Bank at Milton,	15
Chambersburg,	2
Little York,	2
Gettysburg,	2
Swatara Bank,	2
Pittsburg Notes,	1
Centre Bank	20
Columbia bridge com.	2
Greensburg	10
Brownsville	10

All the rest of Pennsylvania notes of Incorported banks no sales